

TEMPERANCE  
ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1835,

*Being the third after Bissextile or Leap Year,*  
AND THE 59<sup>TH</sup> & 60<sup>TH</sup> OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CAREFULLY CALCULATED FOR THE LATITUDE AND  
MERIDIAN OF PHILADELPHIA.



PHILADELPHIA:  
PUBLISHED BY URIAH HUNT,  
*No. 19 North Third Street.*

# THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY, *As said to be governed by the Twelve Constellations.*



## TO KNOW WHERE THE SIGN IS.

First, find the day of the month, and against it the sign or place of the Moon, in the seventh column: then finding the sign here, it shows the part of the body it is said to govern. We think it proper to inform our Readers that in this enlightened age the learned put no confidence in this, or in prognostics of the weather.

### *Astronomical Characters Explained.*

● New Moon	♀ Venus	♏ Scorpio
○ Full Moon	☿ Mercury	♐ Saggitarius
☾ First Quarter	♁ Geo. Sidus	♑ Capricornus
☾ Last Quarter	♈ Aries	♒ Aquaries
♊ Moon's as. node	♉ Taurus	♓ Pisces
☉ or ☿ Sun	♊ Gemini	♌ Conjunction
♄ Saturn	♋ Cancer	♍ Opposition
♃ Jupiter	♌ Leo ♍ Virgo	☐ Quartile
♂ Mars	♎ Libra	* Sextile

## NOTES TO THE READER.

1. The calculations are made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation, when the sun is slow ; and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.

2. The sun's declination is carefully fitted to the meridian of Philadelphia, for the noon of each day in the present year.

3. The rising, setting, or southing of a star, may be carried several days backward, by adding, or forward by subtracting 4 minutes per day.

4. As the day ends at mid-night, the rising, setting, or southing of the moon, when after that time, is found against the succeeding day.

Venus (♀) will be morning star until 2d of 10th month, (October) then evening star the remainder of the year.

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*An Account of the time of holding the Yearly Meetings of Friends on the Continent of America.*

The Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and the eastern parts of Maryland, is held at *Philadelphia*, the third Second-day in the Fourth Month.

The Yearly Meeting for the state of New-York, and parts adjacent, is held in *New-York*, on the Second-day after the fourth First-day in the Fifth Month.

The Yearly Meeting of Rhode Island, for New-England, begins with the meeting of ministers and elders at *Portsmouth*, on the Seventh-day following the second Sixth-day in the Sixth Month. The meeting of discipline convenes at *Newport*, the following Second-day.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting, which takes in the Western Shore of Maryland, and part of Virginia and Pennsylvania, is held at *Baltimore*, the last Second-day in the Tenth Month.

Ohio Yearly Meeting, which takes in the western parts of Pennsylvania, is held at *Mount-Pleasant*, on the Second-day following the first First-day in the Ninth Month.

The Yearly Meeting for Virginia, is held alternately at Cedar Creek and Summerton, the Second-day after the third Seventh-day in the Fifth Month: at Cedar Creek the present year 1835.

The Yearly Meeting for North and South Carolina, and Tennessee, is held at *New Garden*, the Second-day after the first First-day in the Eleventh Month.

Indiana Yearly Meeting is held at *White Water*, the Second-day after the first First-day in the Tenth Month.



*Solar and Lunar Eclipses in the year 1835.*

1st. Of the Sun, on the 27th of the 5th month, (May) at 31 minutes past 8 o'clock in the morning, invisible at Philadelphia.

2d. Of the Moon, on the 10th of sixth month (June) at 43 minutes past 5 in the afternoon, invisible at Philadelphia.

3d. A total eclipse of the Sun, on the 20th of the eleventh month, (November) at 32 minutes past 5 o'clock in the morning, invisible at Philadelphia.

*A Transit of Mercury.*

There will be a visible transit of Mercury over the Sun's disk, on the 7th day of the eleventh month, (November) beginning at 35 minutes past 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

The first point of contact is on the east side of the Sun; thence the planet will pass over the middle of the Sun's disk, towards the western edge, appearing like a small black ball, about a quarter of an inch in diameter. It will be on the centre of the Sun at 8 minutes past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Ends at 42 minutes past 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

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CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	D	Solar Cyle	24
Golden Number	12	Roman Indiction	8
Epact	1	Julian Period	6548

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MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sun. Feb. 15	Low Sunday,	April 26
Quinquagesima, March 1	Rogation,	May 24
Ash Wednesday, March 4	Ascension,	May 28
Middle Lent, March 29	Whitsunday,	June 7
Palm Sunday, April 12	Trinity,	June 14
Easter Sunday, April 19	Advent,	Nov. 29

January,

FIRST MONTH,

1835.

## Moon's Phases.

## Equation of Time.

	D.	H.	M.
First ☾	6	4	32 aft.
Full ○	14	4	14 aft.
Last ☾	21	1	13 aft.
New ●	28	4	11 aft.

slow	s.								
☉	M.	52	43	27	3	29	40	41	36
		3	5	7	9	10	11	12	13
Days		1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29

M	W	Remarks.	Sun	Sun	Sun's	☾	Moon	Moon	H. W.
D.	D.		rises	sets.	decl. S.	pla	rises.	south.	Phila.
1	5	Circumcis.	7 23	4 37	23 1	☾	7 21	2 20	4 7
2	6		7 23	4 37	22 55	25	8 26	3 10	4 57
3	7		7 23	4 37	22 49	☾	9 35	3 58	5 46
4	D	1st S.af.NY.	7 22	4 38	22 43	20	10 31	4 39	6 30
5	2	Sir.so. 11 35	7 22	4 38	22 36	☾	11 29	5 23	7 12
6	3	Epiphany.	7 21	4 39	22 29	14	morn.	6 4	7 54
7	4		7 21	4 39	22 22	25	12 24	6 43	8 30
8	5	☾ in apogee	7 20	4 40	22 14	8	1 25	7 23	9 13
9	6	Day 9 201.	7 20	4 40	22 6	19	2 23	8 7	9 54
10	7		7 19	4 41	21 48	☾	3 21	8 48	10 38
11	D	1st S.aft.Ep.	7 18	4 42	21 38	13	4 23	9 43	11 27
12	2		7 17	4 43	21 28	26	5 25	10 36	12 24
13	3	☾ rises 5 1	7 16	4 44	21 17	☾	6 26	11 28	1 0
14	4		7 15	4 45	21 6	21	rises.	morn.	1 45
15	5		7 14	4 46	20 55	☾	5 43	12 23	2 85
16	6	☾ ris. 12 10	7 14	4 46	20 43	17	6 53	1 17	3 28
17	7		7 13	4 47	20 31	☾	8 5	2 8	4 23
18	D	2d.S.aft.Ep.	7 12	4 48	20 19	16	9 17	3 3	5 12
19	2	☾'s lat 5 N.	7 11	4 49	20 6	☾	10 30	3 58	6 5
20	3	Su. enters ♄	7 11	4 49	19 53	15	11 33	4 47	7 0
21	4	☾ in per.	7 10	4 50	19 39	29	morn.	5 33	7 46
22	5		7 10	4 50	19 25	☾	12 43	6 24	8 35
23	6		7 9	4 51	19 11	28	2 0	7 16	9 28
24	7		7 8	4 52	18 53	☾	3 7	8 12	10 21
25	D	3d.S.aft.Ep.	7 7	4 53	18 43	25	4 16	9 3	11 15
26	2		7 6	4 54	18 30	☾	5 30	10 7	12 3
27	3	Arc.ri. 10 16	7 5	4 55	18 26	23	6 30	11 3	1 4
28	4		7 4	4 56	18 10	☾	sets.	A.	3 1 55
29	5		7 3	4 57	17 54	19	6 1	12 56	2 43
30	6	Spic ri. 11 17	7 2	4 58	17 38	☾	7 6	1 43	3 30
31	7	*s so. 6 46	7 1	4 59	17 21	16	8 7	2 32	4 18

B

# February, SECOND MONTH, 1835.

Moon's Phases.				Equation of Time.							
	D.	H.	M.	slow		M.		Days			
First ☽	5	1	4 afternoon	1	13	5	14	9	13	17	21
Full ☉	13	3	58 morning	2	57	14	35	14	34	14	13
Last ☾	19	8	30 afternoon	3	22	14	20	14	20	13	13
New ☉	27	7	3 morning	35		34		25		30	

  

M	W	Remarks.	Sun	Sun	Sun's	☽	Moon	Moon	H. W.
D.	D.		rises	sets.	decl. S.	pla	rises.	south.	Phila.
1	D	4th S. af. Ep.	7 05	0 17	14 28	9 7	3 11	5 1	
2	2	☽ rises 4 4	6 59	5 1	17 47	☿	10 10	3 56	5 43
3	3		6 58	5 2	16 29	22	11 16	4 33	6 20
4	4		6 56	5 4	16 11	8	morn.	5 15	7 4
5	5	☽ in apogee	6 55	5 5	15 53	16	12 6	6 0	7 46
6	6		6 54	5 6	15 35	28	1 8	6 43	8 31
7	7	Sir. so. 9 15	6 53	5 7	15 16	☿	2 6	7 30	9 16
8	D	5th S. af. Ep.	6 52	5 8	14 57	22	3 4	8 20	10 10
9	2		6 51	5 9	14 38	☿	4 7	9 13	11 3
10	3		6 49	5 11	14 19	18	5 3	10 8	12 0
11	4	Arc. ri. 9 18	6 48	5 12	14 0	☿	6 0	11 3	12 34
12	5		6 47	5 13	13 39	14	rises	morn	1 23
13	6		6 46	5 14	13 19	27	5 50	12 3	2 15
14	7	Valentine	6 45	5 15	12 59	☿	7 4	12 56	2 58
15	D	Septuag. S.	6 44	5 16	12 38	25	8 9	1 38	3 53
16	2		6 42	5 18	12 18	☿	9 24	2 34	4 46
17	3	☽ in perigee	6 41	5 19	11 58	23	10 36	3 23	5 40
18	4	7*s set 1 8	6 40	5 20	11 35	☿	11 46	4 16	6 30
19	5	☉ enters ♋	6 38	5 22	11 14	23	morn.	5 10	7 23
20	6		6 37	5 23	10 58	☿	1 7	6 5	8 18
21	7	Ori. so. 7 29	6 36	5 24	10 31	22	2 13	7 1	9 13
22	D	Sexages. S.	6 35	5 25	10 9	☿	3 21	7 57	10 10
23	2		6 33	5 27	9 47	20	4 25	8 56	11 8
24	3	☿ sets 12 31	6 32	5 28	9 25	☿	5 16	0 53	12 5
25	4		6 31	5 29	9 3	16	6 0	10 46	12 46
26	5	☿ rises 8 35	6 29	5 31	8 41	29	6 30	11 31	1 31
27	6		6 28	5 32	8 18	☿	sets.	A. 25	2 14
28	7		6 27	5 33	7 55	24	7 3	1 9	3 0



March,

THIRD MONTH,

1835.

*Moon's Phases.*

	D.	H.	M.
First ☾	7	11	9 morn.
Full ○	14	5	10 aft.
Last ☾	21	8	52 morn.
New ●	28	11	45 aft.

*Equation of Time.*

slow	s.	38	46	48	44	35	23	8	54
☉	M.	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	4
Days		1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29

M	W	Remarks.	Sun	Sun	Sun's	☾	Moon	Moon	H. W.
D	D		rises	sets.	dec. so.	pla	rises.	south.	Phila.
1	D	Quinquag. S	6 26	5 34	7 35	☿	8 1	1 50	3 40
2	2	☿ rises 3 50	6 24	5 36	7 13	18	9 3	2 31	4 18
3	3	Shro. Tues.	6 23	5 37	6 50	8	10 1	3 13	5 0
4	4	Ash. Wed.	6 22	5 38	6 27	12	10 58	3 57	5 40
5	5		6 20	5 40	6 3	24	11 55	4 40	6 24
6	6	Sir. so. 7 31	6 19	5 41	5 40	☿	morn	5 26	7 13
7	7		6 18	5 42	5 17	18	1 1	6 15	8 1
8	D	1st S. in Le.	6 16	5 44	4 54	☿	2 1	7 4	8 54
9	2		6 15	5 45	4 30	12	2 57	8 1	9 50
10	3	☿ sets 11 45	6 14	5 46	4 7	25	3 50	8 56	10 40
11	4	☿ sets 11 41	6 12	5 48	3 43	☿	4 38	9 51	11 37
12	5		6 11	5 49	3 20	22	5 16	10 45	12 3
13	6	day 11 41 l.	6 10	5 50	2 56	☿	5 50	11 37	1 0
14	7		6 9	5 51	2 32	20	rises.	morn	1 52
15	D	2d S. in Le.	6 7	5 53	2 9	☿	7 10	12 30	2 43
16	2		6 6	5 54	1 45	19	7 48	1 23	3 35
17	3	☾ in perigee	6 5	5 55	1 21	☿	8 18	2 16	4 24
18	4	☿ rises 8 26	6 3	5 57	0 58	19	8 54	3 8	5 18
19	5		6 2	5 58	0 34	☿	9 43	4 4	6 14
20	6	☿ enters ☿	6 1	5 59	S. 0	18	10 17	5 2	7 13
21	7	equal d. & n.	5 59	6 1	N. 13	☿	11 10	6 1	8 10
22	D	3d S. in Le.	5 58	6 2	0 37	15	morn	7 0	9 8
23	2		5 57	6 3	1 0	29	12 7	7 54	10 6
24	3		5 55	6 5	1 24	☿	1 14	8 43	11 0
25	4	☾'s lat. 5 S.	5 54	6 6	1 48	25	2 18	9 37	11 50
26	5		5 53	6 7	2 11	☿	3 24	10 27	12 15
27	6	☿ sets 1 53	5 51	6 9	2 35	21	4 26	11 10	1 6
28	7		5 50	6 10	2 58	☿	5 30	11 52	1 48
29	D	4th S. in Le.	5 49	6 11	3 22	16	sets.	A. 1	2 19
30	2		5 48	6 12	3 45	26	7 58	1 13	3 0
31	3	☾ in apogee	5 46	6 14	4 8	8	8 57	1 54	3 40

April,

# FOURTH MONTH,

1835.

## Moon's Phases.

	D	H.	M.	
First	☾	6	4	27 morn.
Full	◯	13	2	15 morn.
Last	☾	19	6	30 aft.
New	●	27	4	21 aft.

## Equation of Time.

slow	M.	S.							
☉	3	2	1	0	fast	1	2	2	2
Days	1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29	

M.W.	D.D.	Remarks.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's dec. N.	☾ pla	Moon rises.	Moon South	H.W. Phila.
1	4	☾ in apogee	5 45	6 15	4 31	21	10 0	2 37	4 26
2	5	Jefferson b.	5 44	6 16	4 54	□	11 0	3 22	5 10
3	6	[1743	5 42	6 18	5 17	14	11 58	4 7	5 55
4	7	Sir set 10 48	5 41	6 19	5 40	26	morn.	4 58	6 46
5	D	5th S. in Le.	5 40	6 20	6 3	25	12 57	5 50	7 38
6	2		5 38	6 22	6 25	20	1 50	6 41	8 30
7	3		5 37	6 23	6 49	ℚ	2 38	7 35	9 24
8	4	☾'s lat. 4 N.	5 36	6 24	7 11	16	3 19	8 30	10 19
9	5		5 34	6 26	7 33	29	3 56	9 23	11 10
10	6	☾ sets 10 20	5 33	6 27	7 56	☿	4 26	10 12	12 0
11	7		5 32	6 28	8 18	28	4 58	11 5	12 43
12	D	Palm Sun.	5 31	6 29	8 40	±	rises.	11 58	1 27
13	2		5 29	6 31	9 2	29	7 25	morn.	2 16
14	3	☾ in perigee	5 28	6 32	9 23	☿	8 37	12 54	3 6
15	4	♀ rises 3 43	5 27	6 33	9 45	28	10 0	1 51	4 3
16	5		5 26	6 34	10 6	↑	11 16	2 49	5 1
17	6	G. Friday	5 24	6 36	10 27	27	morn.	3 48	6 0
18	7	♂ sets 1 16	5 23	6 37	10 48	☿	12 23	4 46	7 1
19	D	Easter Sun.	5 22	6 38	11 9	25	1 20	5 45	7 58
20	2		5 21	6 39	11 30	☿	2 13	6 41	8 53
21	3		5 20	6 40	11 50	23	2 53	7 33	9 47
22	4	☼ enters 8	5 18	6 42	12 11	✕	3 19	8 26	10 38
23	5		5 17	6 43	12 30	18	3 51	9 9	11 21
24	6	Sir. sets 9 34	5 16	6 44	12 50	☿	4 9	9 51	12 3
25	7		5 15	6 45	13 12	11	4 33	10 30	12 28
26	D	1st S. aft. E.	5 14	6 46	13 30	23	4 58	11 8	1 6
27	2		5 13	6 47	13 49	8	5 18	11 53	1 45
28	3	☾ in apogee	5 11	6 49	14 8	17	sets	Λ. 35	2 23
29	4		5 10	6 50	14 26	29	8 57	1 17	3 4
30	5		5 9	6 51	14 45	II	10 0	2 1	3 50



# May, FIFTH MONTH, 1835.

Moon's Phases.				Equation of Time.									
	D.	H.	M.	fast									
First ☽	5	5	13 aft.			4	31	48	56	46	28	27	2
Full ☉	12	10	16 morn.	M.		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Last ☾	19	5	45 morn.										
New ●	27	8	30 morn. <th colspan="2" rowspan="2">Days</th> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> <td>9</td> <td>13</td> <td>17</td> <td>21</td> <td>25</td> <td>29</td>	Days		1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29
M. W.	D. D.	Remarks.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's decl. N.	☽ pla	Moon rises.	Moon South	H. W. Phila.				
1	6	☽'s lat. 1 N.	5 8	6 52	15 2	23	10 54	2 50	4 38				
2	7	☿ rises 3 36	5 7	6 53	15 21	☾	11 50	3 45	5 37				
3	D	2d. S. aft. E.	5 6	6 54	15 39	17	morn.	4 38	6 26				
4	2		5 5	6 55	15 57	☿	12 36	5 31	7 20				
5	3	♄ sets 12 48	5 3	6 57	16 14	13	1 17	6 24	8 12				
6	4		5 2	6 58	16 31	26	1 55	7 18	9 6				
7	5	♃ sets 9 8	5 1	6 59	16 48	☿	2 28	8 5	9 53				
8	6		5 0	7 0	17 4	24	2 57	8 55	10 43				
9	7	Sir. set 8 37	4 59	7 1	17 20	♄	3 26	9 47	11 34				
10	D	3d S. af. East.	4 58	7 2	17 36	23	3 58	10 40	12 27				
11	2		4 57	7 3	17 52	☿	4 24	11 35	12 57				
12	3	☿ in per.	4 56	7 4	18 7	22	rises.	morn.	1 50				
13	4		4 56	7 4	18 22	♄	8 48	12 32	2 44				
14	5		4 55	7 5	18 36	23	10 3	1 31	3 45				
15	6	♂ sou. 9 55	4 54	7 6	18 51	☿	11 7	2 34	4 48				
16	7		4 53	7 7	19 5	20	11 59	3 36	5 47				
17	D	4th S. af. E.	4 53	7 7	19 19	☿	morn.	4 35	6 50				
18	2		4 52	7 8	19 32	17	12 46	5 39	7 43				
19	3	Sir. so. 7 57	4 51	7 9	19 45	☿	1 21	6 10	8 31				
20	4		4 50	7 10	19 58	13	1 50	7 6	9 18				
21	5		4 49	7 11	20 10	25	2 18	7 48	10 0				
22	6	☽ enters ♀	4 48	7 12	20 22	☿	2 40	8 30	10 40				
23	7		4 47	7 13	20 34	20	3 0	9 14	11 26				
24	D	5th S. af. E.	4 46	7 14	20 46	8	3 24	9 54	12 7				
25	2	☽ in apogee	4 46	7 14	20 56	13	3 47	10 36	12 35				
26	3		4 45	7 15	21 7	25	4 16	11 20	1 14				
27	4		4 44	7 16	21 17	☿	sets.	A. 4	2 0				
28	5	Ascension	4 44	7 16	21 27	20	8 46	12 54	2 43				
29	6	Spi. so. 8 54	4 43	7 17	21 36	☾	9 43	1 44	3 33				
30	7		4 42	7 18	21 46	13	10 38	2 36	4 24				
31	D	Sun. af. Ass.	4 41	7 19	21 55	26	11 21	3 28	5 17				

June,

SIXTH MONTH,

1835.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
First	☾	4	2	51 morn.
Full	☉	10	5	43 morn.
Last	☾	17	7	2 aft.
New	●	25	11	19 aft.

## Equation of Time.

fast.	s.								
☉	M.	37	58	14	27	slow.	15	6	56
☉	M.	2	1	1	0	slow.	1	2	2
Days		1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29

M.W.	D.D.	Remarks.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's decl. N.	☾ pla	Moon rises.	Moon South	H. W. Phila.
1	2	☾'s lat. 5 N.	4 41	7 19	22 3	☾	morn.	4 20	6 9
2	3		4 40	7 20	22 11	22	12 15	5 10	6 58
3	4	☿ rises 3 1	4 40	7 20	22 19	☿	12 43	5 59	7 47
4	5		4 39	7 21	22 26	18	1 9	6 48	8 36
5	6	♂ sets 7 35	4 38	7 22	22 33	♂	1 34	7 36	9 24
6	7		4 38	7 22	22 39	17	1 56	8 26	10 14
7	D	Whit-Sun.	4 38	7 22	22 49	☿	2 23	9 18	11 4
8	2		4 37	7 23	22 51	17	2 52	10 13	12 1
9	3	☾ in perigee	4 37	7 23	22 56	♂	3 25	11 12	12 30
10	4		4 36	7 24	23 1	14	rises.	morn.	1 28
11	5	Day 14 46 l.	4 36	7 24	23 5	28	8 45	12 13	2 25
12	6		4 36	7 24	23 9	☿	9 42	1 16	3 24
13	7	♂ sets 1 26	4 36	7 24	23 13	24	10 31	2 17	4 28
14	D	Trin. Sun.	4 35	7 25	23 16	☿	11 14	3 12	5 27
15	2		4 35	7 25	23 19	24	11 48	4 8	6 23
16	3	7* rise 2 36	4 35	7 25	23 22	☿	morn.	5 0	7 8
17	4		4 35	7 25	23 24	22	12 14	5 46	8 0
18	5	Day 14 50 l.	4 35	7 25	23 25	☿	12 38	6 31	8 45
19	6		4 35	7 25	23 26	17	1 0	7 16	9 27
20	7	Spi. s. 12 48	4 35	7 25	23 27	29	1 20	7 53	10 5
21	D	1st S.af.Tri.	4 35	7 25	23 28	☿	1 45	8 32	10 44
22	2	☾ in apogee	4 35	7 25	23 28	22	2 7	9 15	11 26
23	3	longest day.	4 35	7 25	23 27	☿	2 38	10 0	12 10
24	4		4 35	7 25	23 26	16	3 10	10 48	12 36
25	5	☾'s lat. 2 N.	4 35	7 25	23 25	28	sets.	11 38	1 26
26	6		4 35	7 25	23 24	☿	8 23	A. 30	2 14
27	7		4 35	7 25	23 22	23	9 14	1 22	3 9
28	D	2d S.af. Tr.	4 35	7 25	23 20	☿	9 53	2 14	4 0
29	2		4 35	7 25	23 17	19	10 26	3 7	4 55
30	3		4 36	7 24	23 13	☿	10 55	3 57	5 45

# July, SEVENTH MONTH, 1835.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
First	☾	3 9	24 morn.
Full	●	10 2	5 morn.
Last	☾	17 11	46 morn.
New	○	25 12	42 aft.

## Equation of Time.

slow	s.	19	4	44	16	41	58	6	4
⊙	M.	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6
Days		1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29

M. W.	D. D.	Remarks.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's decl. N.	☾ pla	Moon rises	Moon South	H. W. Phila.
1	4		4 36	7 24	23 8	☿	11 23	4 44	6 33
2	5	♀ rises 2 50	4 36	7 24	23 4	♊	11 45	5 32	7 19
3	6		4 37	7 23	23 0	♈	morn.	6 20	8 7
4	7	Independ.	4 37	7 23	22 54	♉	12 10	7 9	8 57
5	D	3rd S. af. Tr.	4 37	7 23	22 49	♊	12 40	8 3	9 50
6	2		4 38	7 22	22 43	♋	1 15	9 0	10 45
7	3	☾ in per.	4 38	7 22	22 36	♌	1 53	9 59	11 45
8	4		4 38	7 22	22 31	♍	2 40	10 59	12 13
9	5	Spi. s. 11 34	4 39	7 21	22 24	♎	rises.	morn.	1 20
10	6	7*s ri. 12 57	4 40	7 20	22 16	♏	8 20	12 2	2 17
11	7		4 40	7 20	22 9	♐	9 4	1 2	3 9
12	D	4th S. aft. T.	4 41	7 19	22 1	♑	9 38	2 0	4 7
13	2	☾'s lat. 5 S.	4 41	7 19	21 52	♒	10 8	2 50	5 0
14	3		4 42	7 18	21 43	♓	10 35	3 37	5 50
15	4	Day 14 34 l.	4 43	7 17	21 34	♈	11 0	4 23	6 33
16	5		4 43	7 17	21 25	♉	11 23	5 5	7 16
17	6		4 44	7 16	21 15	♊	11 46	5 48	8 0
18	7	Reg. s. 8 45	4 45	7 15	21 4	♋	morn.	6 27	8 40
19	D	5th S. af. Tr.	4 45	7 15	20 54	♌	12 10	7 9	9 22
20	2	☾ in apogee	4 46	7 14	20 43	♍	12 37	7 53	10 5
21	3		4 47	7 13	20 31	♎	1 6	8 37	10 50
22	4	☼ enters ♏	4 48	7 12	20 20	♏	1 45	9 26	11 37
23	5		4 48	7 12	20 7	♐	2 30	10 17	12 9
24	6	♂ rises 2 30	4 49	7 11	19 55	♑	3 20	11 12	1 0
25	7		4 50	7 10	19 42	♒	sets.	A.	5 1 53
26	D	6th S. af. Tri.	4 51	7 9	19 29	♓	8 21	1 0	2 47
27	2		4 52	7 8	19 16	♈	8 53	1 47	3 36
28	3	dog d. com.	4 53	7 7	19 2	♉	9 20	2 36	4 26
29	4		4 54	7 6	18 48	♊	9 48	3 25	5 15
30	5	♂ sets 10 12	4 55	7 5	18 34	♋	10 18	4 15	6 3
31	6		4 56	7 4	18 19	♌	10 45	5 5	6 52



August,

## EIGHTH MONTH,

1835.

Moon's Phases.					Equation of Time.									
		D.	H.	M.	☉ slow									
						M.	s.							
First	☾	1	2	38 aft.		5	57	2	35	49	54	53	46	
Full	○	8	10	34 morn.		5	40	5	4	3	2	1	0	
Last	☾	16	4	14 morn.		5	5	5	4	3	2	1	0	
New	●	23	11	23 morn.	Days	1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29	
First	☾	30	7	52 aft.										

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full ☉	6	9	47	afternoon
Last ☾	14	10	45	afternoon
New ●	22	9	27	morning
First ☽	29	3	25	morning

Equation of Time.

fast.	s.						
☉	M.	0	1	2	4	5	6
Days		1	5	9	13	17	21

M <sup>W</sup>	D. D.	Remarks.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's dec. N.	☽ pla	Moon rises.	Moon South	H. W. Phila.
1	3		5 32	6 28	8 20	♊	morn.	7 36	9 25
2	4	♀ rises 4 46	5 33	6 27	7 58	15	12 13	8 37	10 25
3	5	♂ sets 7 57	5 34	6 26	7 56	27	1 16	9 36	11 24
4	6	Sir. ri. 2 44	5 36	6 24	7 15	♊	2 24	10 30	12 18
5	7	Dog ds. end	5 37	6 23	6 52	26	3 33	11 19	12 51
6	D	12th S. af. Tr.	5 38	6 22	6 29	♋	rises.	morn.	1 35
7	2		5 39	6 21	6 7	21	7 1	12 7	2 24
8	3		5 41	6 19	6 0	♋	7 28	12 53	3 4
9	4	Spica s. 7 32	5 42	6 18	5 22	17	7 50	1 36	3 48
10	5		5 43	6 17	4 58	29	8 14	2 18	4 30
11	6		5 45	6 15	4 36	8	8 40	3 3	5 15
12	7	☽ in ap.	5 46	6 14	4 14	23	9 8	3 46	6 0
13	D	13th S. af. Tr.	5 47	6 13	3 50	♋	9 43	4 30	6 43
14	2		5 48	6 12	3 27	17	10 20	5 15	7 27
15	3	7*'s ri. 8 38	5 50	6 10	3 4	29	11 6	6 3	8 14
16	4		5 51	6 9	2 41	♋	11 57	6 55	9 7
17	5	Arc. se. 9 43	5 52	6 8	2 18	23	morn.	7 46	10 0
18	6		5 54	6 6	1 55	♋	12 58	8 40	10 51
19	7		5 55	6 5	1 31	23	2 3	9 30	11 43
20	D	14th S. af. Tr.	5 56	6 4	1 8	♋	3 13	10 23	12 17
21	2	♂ ris. 11 41	5 57	6 3	0 45	15	4 28	11 14	1 6
22	3		5 59	6 1	0 21	29	sets.	A. 5	1 53
23	4	☉ enters ♈	6 0	6 0	N. 2	♈	6 51	12 54	2 40
24	5		6 1	5 59	S. 25	27	7 19	1 40	3 31
25	6	☽ in perigee	6 3	5 57	0 49	♋	7 50	2 33	4 20
26	7		6 4	5 56	1 12	28	8 30	3 31	5 19
27	D	15th S. af. Tr.	6 5	5 55	1 36	♋	9 15	4 33	6 21
28	2		6 7	5 53	1 59	26	10 10	5 34	7 23
29	3		6 8	5 52	2 22	8	11 18	6 35	8 25
30	4	Sir. ris. 1 11	6 9	5 51	2 46	24	morn.	7 38	9 24

October,

TENTH MONTH,

1835.

## Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.

Full ☉ 6 11 58 morning  
 Last ☾ 14 4 53 afternoon  
 New ☿ 21 7 16 afternoon  
 First ☽ 28 11 0 morning

## Equation of Time.

fast.	s.	17	31	38	39	32	15	47	7
☉ M		10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16
Days		1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29

M	W	Remarks.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's decl. S.	☽ pla	Moon rises.	Moon South	H.W. Phila.
D.	D.								
1	5	☽ ris. 10 50	6 11	5 49	5 9	☾	12 25	8 33	10 20
2	6	7*s ri. 7 42	6 12	5 48	3 32	22	1 32	9 24	11 12
3	7		6 13	5 47	3 56	☿	2 43	10 11	11 57
4	D	16th S. af. Tr.	6 15	5 45	4 19	18	3 45	10 52	12 28
5	2		6 16	5 44	4 42	☿	4 47	11 36	1 14
6	3		6 17	5 43	5 5	14	rises.	morn.	1 53
7	4		6 18	5 42	5 29	26	6 25	12 18	2 56
8	5	Sir. ri. 12 42	6 20	5 40	5 52	8	6 53	12 59	3 20
9	6		6 21	5 39	6 14	20	7 18	1 45	4 0
10	7	☽ in apogee	6 22	5 38	6 37	☿	7 50	2 30	4 41
11	D	17th S. af. Tr.	6 24	5 36	6 59	13	8 26	3 16	5 30
12	2		6 25	5 35	7 22	25	9 0	4 0	6 18
13	3	day 11 10 l.	6 26	5 34	7 45	☾	9 56	4 50	7 4
14	4		6 28	5 32	8 8	19	10 53	5 43	7 56
15	5	7*s so. 2 18	6 29	5 31	8 30	☿	11 45	6 34	8 47
16	6		6 30	5 30	8 52	14	morn.	7 26	9 40
17	7		6 31	5 29	9 14	27	12 54	8 18	10 30
18	D	18th S. af. Tr.	6 32	5 28	9 36	☿	2 0	9 10	11 23
19	2		6 33	5 27	9 58	24	3 14	9 56	12 8
20	3		6 34	5 26	10 20	☾	4 30	10 47	12 40
21	4		6 35	5 25	10 41	22	5 36	11 38	1 34
22	5		6 36	5 24	11 2	☿	sets.	A. 30	2 30
23	6	☽ in per.	6 38	5 22	11 24	21	6 28	1 25	3 16
24	7	☉ enters ☿	6 39	5 21	11 45	☿	7 13	2 25	4 14
25	D	19th S. af. Tr.	6 40	5 20	12 5	20	8 10	3 26	5 16
26	2		6 41	5 19	12 26	☿	9 5	4 29	6 15
27	3		6 43	5 17	12 47	20	10 8	5 30	7 14
28	4	☿ sets 5 24	6 44	5 16	13 7	☾	11 17	6 28	8 10
29	5		6 45	5 15	13 26	18	morn.	7 18	9 1
30	6		6 46	5 14	13 46	☿	12 34	8 5	9 53
31	7	Sir. ri. 11 19	6 47	5 13	14 6	14	1 43	8 50	10 38



# November, ELEVENTH MONTH, 1835.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Full ☉	5	5	20 morning
Last ☾	13	9	5 morning
New ☿	20	5	36 morning
First ☽	26	11	8 afternoon

## Equation of Time.

fast.	s.	15	13	0	31	50	55	47	27
☉	M.	16	16	16	15	14	13	12	11
Days		1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29

M	W	Remarks.	Sun	Sun	Sun's	☽	Moon	Moon	H. W.
D.	D.		rises	sets.	decl. S.	pla	sets.	south	Phila.
1	D	20th S.af. T.	6 49	5 11	14 25	27	2 50	9 38	11 28
2	2	☽ rises 9 45	6 50	5 10	14 45	☿	3 53	10 21	12 9
3	3		6 52	5 8	15 4	22	4 56	11 4	12 46
4	4	Sir. ri. 10 59	6 53	5 7	15 22	8	5 49	11 48	1 23
5	5		6 55	5 5	15 41	16	rises.	morn.	2 0
6	6		6 56	5 4	15 59	28	6 0	12 28	2 38
7	7	☽ in apogee	6 57	5 3	16 17	☿	6 34	1 13	3 24
8	D	21st S.af. Tr.	6 58	5 2	16 34	22	7 3	2 0	4 11
9	2	7* so. 12 44	6 59	5 1	16 52	☽	7 46	2 50	5 0
10	3		7 0	5 0	17 9	16	8 44	3 41	5 50
11	4		7 1	4 59	17 26	28	9 46	4 33	6 43
12	5		7 2	4 58	17 42	☿	10 49	5 21	7 34
13	6	☽'s lat 5 N.	7 3	4 57	17 58	23	11 53	6 12	8 23
14	7		7 4	4 56	18 14	☿	morn	7 1	9 13
15	D	22d S.af. Tr.	7 5	4 55	18 30	19	12 58	7 48	10 0
16	2	☽ sets 5 25	7 6	4 54	18 44	☽	2 7	8 33	10 45
17	3		7 7	4 53	18 59	17	3 20	9 21	11 34
18	4		7 8	4 52	19 14	☿	4 37	10 11	12 25
19	5	☽ in per.	7 9	4 51	19 28	15	5 53	11 8	1 6
20	6		7 10	4 50	19 42	☽	sets.	A.	7 2 0
21	7		7 11	4 49	19 56	16	5 52	1 9	3 0
22	D	23d S. af. T.	7 12	4 48	19 0	☿	6 54	2 13	4 1
23	2	☽ enters ☿	7 12	4 48	20 21	15	8 2	3 15	5 2
24	3		7 13	4 47	20 34	29	9 15	4 16	6 4
25	4		7 14	4 46	20 45	☿	10 30	5 14	7 3
26	5	day 9 30 l.	7 15	4 45	20 56	27	11 38	6 10	7 58
27	6		7 16	4 44	21 9	☿	morn.	6 51	8 40
28	7	Sir. ri. 9 20	7 16	4 44	21 19	23	12 43	7 37	9 24
29	D	Advent S.	7 17	4 43	21 30	☿	1 46	8 15	10 8
30	2		7 18	4 42	21 40	18	2 50	9 0	10 53

# December, TWELFTH MONTH, 1835.

Moon's Phases.					Equation of Time.				
	D.	H.	M.						
Full ☉	5	12	24	morning	fast	s.	43	8	33
Last ☾	12	11	30	afternoon	☉	M.	10	9	32
New ●	19	4	41	afternoon			1	5	36
First ☽	26	2	14	afternoon	Days		13	17	33
							21	25	29
								slow	2
M W	D. D.	Remarks.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Sun's decl. S.	☽ pla	Moon sets.	Moon South	H. W. Phila.
1	3	☽'s lat 3 S.	7 18	4 42	21 49	8	3 35	9 42	11 30
2	4		7 19	4 41	21 58	13	4 45	10 24	12 13
3	5	Sir. r. 8 59	7 20	4 40	22 7	26	5 53	11 8	12 55
4	6	☽ in apogee	7 20	4 40	22 15	II	6 43	11 55	1 24
5	7		7 21	4 39	22 23	19	rises.	morn.	2 6
6	8	2d S. in Ad.	7 21	4 39	22 31	25	5 51	12 43	2 51
7	9		7 22	4 38	22 38	13	6 48	1 30	3 42
8	10	☿ rises 6 14	7 22	4 38	22 44	26	7 46	2 24	4 36
9	11		7 23	4 37	22 59	Q	8 47	3 16	5 27
10	12		7 23	4 37	22 58	20	9 48	4 7	6 18
11	13		7 24	4 36	23 1	m	10 55	4 55	7 16
12	14	night 14 48 l	7 24	4 36	23 6	15	11 58	5 41	7 53
13	15	☽ 3d S. in Ad.	7 24	4 36	23 10	29	morn.	6 25	8 37
14	16		7 24	4 36	23 14	2	1 3	7 9	9 21
15	17	☿ rises 3 22	7 25	4 35	23 17	26	2 12	7 58	10 11
16	18		7 25	4 35	23 20	m	3 18	8 50	11 2
17	19		7 25	4 35	23 23	25	4 36	9 43	11 55
18	20	☽ in per.	7 25	4 35	23 24	1	5 55	10 42	12 43
19	21		7 25	4 35	23 26	25	7 0	11 48	1 40
20	22	☽ 4th S. in Ad.	7 25	4 35	23 27	v	sets.	A 53	2 44
21	23		7 25	4 35	23 27	25	6 40	1 57	3 45
22	24	☉ enters v	7 25	4 35	23 28	w	7 52	2 53	4 40
23	25	shortest day	7 25	4 35	23 27	23	9 4	3 46	5 35
24	26		7 25	4 35	23 27	x	10 15	4 38	6 26
25	27	Christmas	7 25	4 35	23 26	20	11 23	5 28	7 16
26	28		7 25	4 35	23 24	v	morn.	6 12	8 0
27	29	☽ 1st S. af. Ch.	7 25	4 35	23 22	16	12 25	6 56	8 41
28	30		7 25	4 35	23 19	28	1 26	7 34	9 22
29	31	☿'s so. 9 9	7 25	4 35	23 16	8	2 25	8 14	10 2
30			7 24	4 36	23 12	22	3 23	8 57	10 44
31		☽ in apogee	7 24	4 36	23 8	II	4 20	9 41	11 30

## FACTS ON TEMPERANCE.

In 1826 the American Temperance Society was formed at Boston. Dr. Beecher's celebrated Sermons on Intemperance were preached in that same year. At that time there were probably 400,000 drunkards in the United States, and between three and four millions of persons drinking ardent spirits, and in the way to ruin. In 1824, the quantity of ardent spirits imported into the United States amounted to 5,285,000 gallons. In 1830, it was 1,195,000. In 1832, more than 1,500,000 people in the United States were abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, and from furnishing it for the use of others; there were formed more than 4000 Temperance Societies, embracing more than 500,000 members; more than 1500 distilleries had been stopped; more than 4000 merchants ceased to traffic in ardent spirits, and more than 4590 drunkards ceased to use it. Probably more than 20,000 persons are now sober, who, had it not been for the Temperance Reformation, would have been sots; and 20,000 families are now in ease and comfort, with not a drunkard in them, or one who is becoming a drunkard, that would otherwise have been in poverty, or cursed with a drunken inmate; and 50,000 children are saved from the dreadful influence of drunken parents, and 200,000 from that parental influence which tended to make them drunkards.

Had Intemperance continued to increase for fifty years, as fast as it did for ten years previous to the Temperance Reformation, it is estimated that, more than one half of all the legal voters in our country would then have 'been drunkards.' And then would have been seen some Monarch swaying his sceptre over our fallen Republic.

But the scene has changed, and the prospect now, is, that the simple plan of *total abstinence*, will, eventually, renovate our country entirely from the awful scourge of drunkenness. Temperance now stands on



a vantage ground it has never occupied before. Demonstration of its utility has been so forced upon the public, that men have ceased to ridicule it, even where they hate it. Its success is regarded as one of the wonders of the world. The path of its exertions has been followed by other nations. Testimonials in its favour have been poured in from every quarter, at home and abroad, from men of every occupation and profession, from farmers and mechanics, and merchants, from men of literature and science, from overseers of manufactories, from naval and military officers, shipmasters, and agents of every description, from physicians and lawyers, from representatives, senators, and judges on the bench. A few years of labour on the part of this Society have brought such convictions to the public mind, that now, state and town Temperance Societies are Institutions which the public opinion demands.

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*Patriotism.*—Multitudes of persons when asked to unite in the Temperance cause, reply “O, but *we* are temperate already; we need not your pledge to keep us sober; go get the drunkard to join your Society, he is the person you ought to seek”——

Suppose now that some powerful foe, with a mighty army, was approaching our territories, and we were to say to you, “come, we want an army of volunteers to repel this enemy:—but you reply, “O, why *we* are patriots already, we love our country, but *we*—but—”

Well what would you say, verily there is no time for “buts,” the enemy with rapid strides is approaching;—Well, you reply, “Go enlist an army of *tories*”—O no, that will not do, they will desert our ranks and we shall be beaten. “But,” you continue, “we are patriots and that is enough, that should excuse us.” Are you indeed patriots; come then, prove your patriotism, come over to our ranks; truly, your professions of patriotism will not, *cannot*, repel the mighty foe; come, fall in with us, patriots is what we want, what we must have; unite with us, for *union is strength*. Now then friends, a powerful and tyrannical foe has already invaded our

happy republic, and is traversing the whole length and breadth of this favoured land,—talent, learning, religion, happiness, wealth and power, he levels with the dust. Sighs, tears, disease, poverty, misery, lamentations, death, and eternal woe follow in his train.

Go ask that poor heart-broken wife and mother, as she sits at the silent midnight hour, shivering over the dying embers, hushing her half-starved, half-clad babe, ask her the cause of all her woe, and what does she reply, oh! its RUM. Ask her again, where is her husband, and what has changed the fond and doating father into a tyrant; what has changed the loving and beloved man, who, a little while ago, vowed before God and man, to honour and protect her, into the destroyer of her peace; alas! the same short answer is returned, the MONSTER rum has done it all. Reader, is this a fiction of the imagination? I would it were. Go to the abode of the drunkard, and witness for yourself, and then come and assist in expelling from our borders this enemy to God and man, this child of the Devil. Come then and unite in this cause of humanity and patriotism. Come pledge yourself to *total abstinence*. Let “touch not, taste not, handle not,” be your motto, for depend upon it, while there is moderate drinking, there will be drunkenness.

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*What a Brotherhood.*—Dr. Caldwell of the Transylvania University, says, that there are but three animals who can abide Tobacco, viz. the African rock goat, the most loathsome animal on earth; the foul tobacco worm; and the rational creature MAN.—*Cincinnati Jour.*

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We find in an abstract of the annual report of the “Eighth Ward Temperance Society,” in the N. Y. Observer, the following account of

*The drunken Sow and her poor Pigs.*—A woman who drank deep at the wine cup, as well as the brandy bottle, was the mother of a lovely little girl about 10 years of age, who often wept in secret at her mother’s degradation. One day, observing the grocer, where her mother used to get her supplies, empty a quantity of

cherries into the street, that had been in a barrel of rum, and a sow with a brood of pigs, eagerly devouring them, till she could neither stand nor walk, and her pigs running and squalling in alarm, the little girl cried, "Mother, Mother! come to the window." "Why, what's there, my dear?" "O, mother, see, see that sow; how my heart bleeds for those poor pigs." "And why do you feel so much for the pigs?" "Because, to think how ashamed they must be to have a drunken mother." The rebuke was effectual; the mother thus far has ceased to drink.

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A LEAF FROM THE CHAPTER OF INTEMPERANCE.

The following extract from a police report of the New York Transcript, presents a horrid picture of the evils which await on intemperance. Such scenes are not uncommon. Is it not strange that apologists for this vice can be found among the virtuous portion of the community.

James Hoduet and his wife, (the former holding a pretty but sickly looking infant in his arms,) appeared at the bar to prefer mutual complaints of assault, against each other. They both looked sickly, pale, and emaciated, from a long course of intemperance, yet were rather respectably dressed, and had evidently been well educated.

*Mag.*—Of what do you complain?

*Wife*, (crying)—He has beaten me, and taken away my baby, that is not yet weaned.

*Husband.*—She gets drunk, sir, and takes the child to a house of ill-fame, and gives it gin to drink.

*Wife.*—Who first drove me to it! don't provoke me to tell all.

*Husband.*—Tell what you please. I'll not part with the child.

The wife then stated that for the first twelvemonth after their marriage, they lived happily together, but that her husband happened to go to a ten-pin alley with an acquaintance, which was the occasion of his first taking to liquor; from that time he frequently came



home tipsy, and would insist upon her drinking; and ultimately he became an habitual drunkard, and neglected his work; she, however, labored hard at her own occupation as a tailoress, after the birth of the child, until finding that he spent all the money that she saved, she took to drinking herself; when, as a natural consequence, they were reduced to a state of extreme poverty and wretchedness. He then upbraided her for a want of spirit, and told her to go to a house of ill-fame, and prostitute herself for money; and on her refusing, he tied her to the bed post and beat her with a cord, until her back was dreadfully lacerated. This she would have borne without appearing against him; but he took away the child, and refused to let her suckle it, or even to see it; and 'oh, sir,' said the poor woman with the tears chasing one another thickly and fast down her haggard cheeks, 'if you would preserve my life and that dear babe's, do not for pity's sake, let it be kept from me.'

*Husband.*—It's utterly false, sir, what she has told you; and it is not a month since I came home and found her in company with an officer in the navy.

*Mag.*—Is this true, what he states?

*Wife.*—He did find a person with me who came to see him on business; but, sir, who has he to blame but himself, that first taught me to drink? The night that he speaks of I had not seen him for three days; he had taken away my child; and I have since known that he sent that man to me. I became crazy with the liquor I had taken, and I know not what I did.

*Mag.*—This is a most distressing case.

*Wife.*—I have another child at home: and when I was ill, and we were almost starving, my husband would go away and get drunk for weeks together. I have done wrong, but I have been cruelly tried;—and only yesterday, when I asked him for the child, he struck me with the poker, and threw me down stairs.

*Husband.*—I was in liquor then, or I should not have done it.

*Mag.*—That, sir, aggravates your offence, I shall commit you for the assault and battery.

*Husband.*—I don't care for that, so that she does not have the child.

*Mag.*—You cannot take the infant to prison with you; and as the mother is its most proper guardian, she must have it.

The poor child, which had been crying nearly the whole time, held out its little hands to its mother, and soon buried its head in her bosom; and while the husband was conducted to prison, the wife sobbing bitterly left the office.

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From the Bucks County Intelligencer.

*Water Power Extraordinary.*—A few evenings ago, being in conversation, the application of machinery in the useful arts became the subject of discussion. An individual who had remained silent most of the time, observed that he had lately seen in the township of — *two limekilns kept in operation by water power!* The oddity of the idea called forth some explanation, the substance of which was as follows:—For many years, the limeburners in this part of the country, had acted upon the received maxim that this laborious business could not be performed without rum. In consequence of this fallacious idea, immense quantities of liquor were consumed about kilns and quarries. The *power* of whiskey was considered almost as indispensable as the fire in converting the limestone into lime. But several individuals in the place being satisfied that this *power* consisted in the cravings of a vicious appetite alone, and in its effects was extremely demoralizing, resolved to substitute the limpid element in its stead. The result has been most satisfactory. In place of the artificial and headlong energy imparted by whiskey, those in their employ renew their exhausted strength with wholesome and nourishing food, and quench their thirst with the pure element designed by nature as the drink for man. Is not this one of the most useful applications of *water power!*—*Aristides.*

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A certain manufacturer of factitious wines and spirits in the city of London, who had amassed great

wealth, died not many months ago. On his death-bed, conscience, which had long slumbered, awoke. He was compelled to review his ways and his doings. As his business and reputation increased, he had drawn around him a large circle of customers, among whom he could name many personal friends. From time to time he saw these friends and customers die, and others come to supply their places, who in their turn were tortured with pain, withered by disease, and went to premature graves. For years he saw this work of destruction going on: no medical skill or aid being of any service to relieve their pain or prolong their lives, for they were poisoned. When all hopes of his recovery were gone, and but a short time before he breathed his last, he called a friend to his bed-side, and confessed, that for a number of years it had been his constant practice to purchase all the sour and spoiled wines within his reach, and by the use of sugar of lead, and other deleterious drugs, had restored it to its taste, and as good wine he had dealt it out to his friends and customers.—*Delewan.*

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*The Traffic.*—A principle of that perfect standard of morality, the Bible, is this, "Thou shalt not kill." Exod. xx. 13. It does not say, Thou shalt not kill in an instant, in a day, or in a year; nor does it say, Thou shalt not kill with arsenic, a pistol, or a halter; nor does it say, Thou shalt not kill with malice propense, with a real definite intention at the time to kill, or for the purpose of making money. The command is, THOU SHALT NOT KILL. It forbids the destruction of human life under any circumstances, without good and sufficient reasons—reasons in view of which the Bible justifies and requires it.

If a man throws a stumbling block into the highway for the purpose of sport, or to save him the trouble of removing it, where he has reason to believe that it will endanger human life, and a man is killed by it, he violates this command. If a man lets loose a beast that he knows is wont to kill, and it does kill, he violates this command; and in such a manner, that when God was the Legislator of Israel, he commanded that such a man should be put to death. And if a man does an act, or pursues a business,



not needful or useful, the natural and probable consequences of which are death, and it *produces* death, he violates this command. That act or business is immoral, and continuance in it is forbidden.

What then are the natural and probable consequences of selling ardent spirits as a drink? Does it tend to kill? And does it really kill? If so, it is immoral. What then are the facts? The united opinions of many eminent physicians who have examined the subject, are the highest evidences that can be obtained. Their united opinion then is, that it has killed many, that it does kill a great portion of all who drink it; that it is in its nature a poison, which, while it is not suited for a drink, cannot be used as a drink without injury; that it naturally tends to destroy life, and this tendency is so strong, that in multitudes of cases it does destroy it.

It is said, It is not the traffic that kills, but the drinking; and therefore the immorality attaches only to that. But does not the selling of it minister to the drinking?—Does it not teach that drinking is right, and thus tend to promote and perpetuate it? And is not the promotion of immorality immoral? As well might a traitor say, It is not the FURNISHING of arms and ammunition to the enemy in time of war that does the mischief, but it is the using of them; and of course the crime of treason attaches only to that. Would that plea save him from the gallows? The common sense of mankind has decided the question. If the use is wrong, the making and furnishing are wrong also.

But says one, This does not apply to me, for I do not sell to drunkards; I sell only to sober men. But is it really a greater evil to the community, for a merchant to sell to drunkards and thus to kill them, than to sell to sober men and make them drunkards. Here is a country which has in it 300,000 drunkards, one of the greatest nuisances to which the country is subjected. One class of merchants sell to the drunkards, and thus kill 30,000 of them in a year. And had these drunkards no successors, those who sell to them, would actually in a few years clear the land.

They would with few exceptions plunge all the 300,000 into the drunkard's grave; and if no new drunkards were made out of sober men, the whole land would be free. But there is another class of merchants, who sell to sober men; and thus, as one generation of nuisances is removed,

another is raised up. Thus while selling to drunkards only, would only remove one generation of them from the earth, and thus ease it of its burden, selling to sober men perpetuates drunkards in increasing numbers from generation to generation. Which does the greatest mischief?

A committee of the Philadelphia Medical Society appointed for this purpose, after paying special attention to this subject, examining the bills of mortality and the diseases of which persons died and the manner of their death—have stated it as their judgment, that out of 4292 deaths in Philadelphia, 700, or more than one in seven, were occasioned by intemperance.

Suppose that these deaths had been occasioned by the use of *poisoned flour* which some merchants had sold as if it would do their fellow men good. The medical society appoint a committee to investigate the cause. They examine and give it as their opinion that 700 have been killed by the use of that flour; and so publish it to the world. What could be thought of the men who continue to sell the flour, because they could make money by it? Would not that be immoral? And suppose some of them should say, We do not sell to men who are poisoned to death already; but to persons in health, who are not yet so poisoned but they can attend to business; and whenever they perceive a man so poisoned that he cannot live long, they cease to furnish him any more—is it not therefore immoral? If those whose business it is to correct public sentiment would do their duty, they must call things by their right names, to make the right impression.

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*Alcoholic Medicine.*—The following is communicated by a physician.

*Alcohol*, in any of its modifications, ought not to be used, even as a medicine.

Is it right to *encourage vice* by holding out to its subjects the prospect of a *cure* for diseases they may bring on themselves by their downward courses? Is it right?

There must have been a time when alcohol was not used in medicine.

Were there fewer diseases *then*, than now? If so, let the experiment be tried whether the entire disuse of alcohol would not again diminish their number and

their virulence. Let us not use as medicine, the known cause of disease.

Or shall we suppose, on the other hand, that diseases were as prevalent *before* the introduction of alcohol, as they now are? If so, then we must infer that if alcohol was not needed as a medicine *then*, it is not needed as a medicine *now*.

And why is it not our duty and honor to refrain from *any* contact with that which renders us liable to contamination—yea, exposes ourselves to the danger of being plunged in the pool of drunkenness. "Touch not, taste not, handle not." No! not even as a medicine—and then you are out of danger. Fellow-citizens, is not this so? W.

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"*Warm Toddy.*"—We know not a more wicked practice than that of giving infants 'warm toddy,' to relieve the colic, or any other bowel complaint. The truth is, it stupifies them, and renders them insensible to pain, without really removing the cause. But the evil does not terminate here. The coats of the stomach, and the fluid secreted there, to dissolve the food, become so vitiated and enfeebled by the contact of this unnatural remedy, that it in a short time produces the disease it would remedy, and lays the foundation of a diseased stomach during life, to say nothing of its inducing the habit of drunkenness, wretchedness and woe.

Let parents who are guilty of this horrible crime, remember what they are doing to their helpless offspring, before they are capable of reproaching them for it. And let mothers remember also, that most of the diseases of infants that tempt them to the use of this deathly remedy, are produced by their own folly in either vitiating their own fluids, or administering to their infants, nutriment of an improper quality or in an undue quantity. Beside—the same remedy applied to the *outside* of the stomach by means of a warm flannel, has a much more salutary effect, and that is quite as *near* the human stomach as it ever ought to come.—*Maine Temperance Advocate.*



*Good Logic.*—A party of Penobscots, about a year ago, encamped in the vicinity of Belfast (at the mouth of the Penobscot) where the police laws are strictly enforced against drunkards. One of them, Joe Mitchell, having taken too much *okhabee*, was lodged in jail till its effects should subside. It happened that the writer took a stroll to their encampment the next day, and having sat down upon a log, was joined by an old Indian, when the following conversation took place—  
 “What for you put ’em Joe in jail?” “Because he drank too much rum, that’s against our laws.” “You have ’em law so?” “Yes.” “Then what for you sell ’em okhabee?”—*Bangor Courier*.

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‘Spoken’ in time.—‘Avast!’ cried a temperate sailor, upon seeing a shipmate bearing hard down towards a shoal in the shape of a dram shop. ‘You’ll soon lose your *mainstay*,’ [cash,] if you cast anchor there. Hard down your helm, man, and steer close in my wake, up the strait of Temperance. She’s the sailor’s friend.’ This timely appeal had the desired effect, and two Jacks were soon *stowed away* comfortably in a temperance boarding-house.—[*Temperance Journal*.]

Let *landsmen* take a hint in time from this kind-hearted sailor.

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### *Questions and Answers on Rum Selling.*

Question. What was a rum seller *ten years ago*?

Answer. One who pursued an honest but unfortunate calling.

Q. Why would you call it unfortunate?

A. Because, while he was receiving a great deal of money by the trade, he was poisoning his neighbours, and oftentimes himself.

Q. Why would you call it honest?

A. Because, 1. Public opinion did not pronounce it dishonest. 2. Because he was not aware of the mischief he was doing.

Q. What is a rum seller now?

A. An inveterate despiser of public sentiment—a

manufacturer of paupers—the grinder of his own ware into powder—the tormentor of the drinking man's wife and family—the promoter of quarrels, thefts, and murders—the sword of the assassin—the halter of the suicide—the enemy of thrift, peace, virtue, intelligence, public improvement, social and individual happiness—the Pandora's box of disease, and death, and every evil.

Q. Will you explain how you prove it?

A. It needs no argument at this day; every body sees it now, except a few of the sellers, who wilfully close their eyes, and the moderate drinker.

*On moderate drinking.*

Q. What was a moderate drinker *ten years ago*?

A. A clever, generous, whole-soul, companionable sort of a fellow, till he became a drunkard, which in most cases soon followed.

Q. What is a moderate drinker *now*?

A. A miserable object—classed in wrong company—conscience stricken—his wife's anxiety—his children's seducer—the contemner of reason, when conscience is asleep—the scoffer at cold-water men in presence of bar-keepers and toppers—mute in the company of the temperate—a slave to appetite—*fond of quack medicines*—smelt as soon as he enters a room—praised by the rum seller—pitied by the temperate—a living rum bottle—trembling for fear of the 'union of church and state'—the essence of blindness—the quintessence of obstinacy—the personification of intractability.

Q. What is a drunkard?

A. There is no such class of beings now; they have all become moderate, *quite moderate* drinkers.

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*A Blessing on Whiskey.*—A man of intemperate habits, living a few miles from this city, became decidedly pious about eighteen months since. Being lately at a frolic, or a company of people collected together to perform some work, he was requested at supper to ask a blessing, but, in consequence of one or more bottles of whiskey being placed upon the table for the entertainment of the party, he refused unless they were removed. His reason for refusal was, that he could not

conscientiously ask God to bless what was set before them ; because he verily believed the ardent spirit was directly calculated to injure them, soul and body, and to bring upon them a curse, instead of a blessing. He also alleged, that having been nearly destroyed by the use of intoxicating liquor himself, he found no way of keeping out of the snare of the Devil, except by avoiding the touching, tasting or handling of the accursed thing. We are personally acquainted with the man, and this little narrative may be relied on as substantially correct. We would give name, place, &c. if called for.—*Pitts. Con. Jour.*

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A respectable and wealthy tradesman in London, who for many years had been in the constant practice of taking one glass of rum and water every night, found he had very little appetite in the morning, and that his health was declining. He consulted many eminent physicians, but they could not relieve his case. He called in another physician of eminence, who, after carefully inquiring as to his habits, did not recommend him any medicine, but desired him to leave off *the single glass of spirits*, which his patient informed him that he never exceeded, and was very loathe to abandon, thinking there could be no harm in one glass ; he however complied with the request.—For three or four nights his sensations were so trying, for want of his accustomed glass, that his resolution almost failed him ; he however did persevere, and by degrees, without the use of medicine, his appetite and general health were completely restored.—*N. Y. Ch. Int.*

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Dr. Reid says: "I have been credibly informed, that a monkey, having once been intoxicated with strong drink, in consequence of which it burnt its foot in the fire, and had a severe fit of sickness, could not after be induced to drink any thing but pure water. I believe this is the utmost pitch which the faculties of brutes can reach."



## COURTS IN NEW JERSEY.

*United States' Circuit Court,*

Is held at Trenton, for the New Jersey Circuit, on the 1st of April and 1st of October, in each year.

*United States' District Court,*

Is held at New Brunswick, the 2d Tuesdays of March and September. At Burlington, the 3d Tuesdays of May and November.

*State Courts.*

*The Court of Errors and Appeals*, is held at Trenton, the 1st Tuesdays in November and third May.

*The Court of Chancery* is held at Trenton, on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1st in April, 2d in July, and 2d in October.

*The Supreme Court* is held at Trenton on the last Tuesday in February, 2d in May, 1st in September, and 2d in November.

*Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer*, are held in Cape May once, and in the other counties twice a year. The Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, are held in the several counties as in the following table, commencing on Tuesdays:

<i>Counties. Circuits &amp; Oyer &amp; Ter.</i>	<i>Com. Pleas, Orphans' Ct. &amp; Q. Ses.</i>
Bergen, 4 March, 4 Oct.	4 Jan. 4 March, 2 June, 4 Oct.
Essex, 2 April, 3 Sept.	1 Jan. 2 April, 4 June, 3 Sept.
Sussex, 4 May, 4 Nov.	last Ja. 4 May, 3 Aug. 4 Nov.
Morris, 3 March, 4 Sept.	3 Dec. 3 M'ch, 1 July, 4 Sept.
Hunterdon, 1 May, 4 Oct.	1 Feb. 1 May, 1 Aug. 4 Oct.
Somerset, 3 April, 1 Oct.	1 Jan. 3 April, 3 June, 1 Oct.
Middlesex, 2 June, 2 Dec.	2 M'ch, 2 June, 2 Sept. 2 Dec.
Monmouth, 4 April, 3 Oct.	4 Jan. 4 April, 4 July, 3 Oct.
Burlington, 4 May, 1 Nov.	2 Feb. 4 May, 2 Aug. 1 Nov.
Gloucester, 3 March, 1 Oct.	2 Dec. 3 March, 3 June, 1 Oct.
Salem, 2 June, 1 Dec.	1 M'ch, 2 June, 3 Sep. 1 Dec.
Cumberland, 1 June, last Nov.	3 Feb. 1 June, 4 Sep. last Nov.
Cape May, last in May.	1 Feb. last May, 1 Aug. 4 Oct.
Warren, 1 June, and first Tuesday after the 4th in November.	2 Feb. 1 June, 4 August, and first Tuesday after the 4th in November.

*Places and time of holding the Supreme, District, and Circuit Courts for the middle States.*

## SUPREME COURTS.

The Supreme Court of the United States must be holden at the city of Washington, and have one session every year, to commence on the first Monday in February.

## DISTRICT COURTS.

For New York, to be holden at the city of New York, for the southern district, on the first Tuesday of November, 1789, and three other sessions on the first Tuesday of every third calendar

month, in each year thereafter; and for the northern district at Albany, on the last Tuesday of January; and at Utica on the last Tuesday of August.

For the eastern district of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on the third Mondays in February, May, August, and November, annually; and for the western district, at Pittsburg, on the first Monday of May, and second Monday of October, annually.

For Delaware, at New Castle and Dover, alternately, on the fourth Tuesday of November, 1789, and three others sessions, progressively, on the fourth Tuesday of every third calendar month thereafter.

For Maryland, at Baltimore, on the first Tuesday of December, 1789, and progressively, on the first Tuesday of every third calendar month thereafter.

For the eastern district of Virginia, at Richmond, on the 2d day of April, and 15th day of October; and at Norfolk, on the first day of May and first day of November, annually; and for the western district at Wythe court-house, on the first Mondays of April and September; at Lewisburgh, on the Fridays succeeding the first Mondays of April and September; and at Clarksburg, on the fourth Mondays of May and October, annually.

### CIRCUIT COURTS.

In the district of New York, at New York, on the first of April, and the first of September, annually.

In the district of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on the 11th of April, and the 11th of October, annually.

In the district of Delaware, at New Castle and Dover, alternately, on the third of June, and the twenty-seventh of October, annually.

In the district of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, on the 1st of May, and the 7th of November, annually.

In the district of Virginia, at Richmond, on the twenty-second day of May, and the twenty-second day of November, annually.

### COURTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

#### *First District.—Philadelphia County.*

On the first Monday in March, June, and December, and third Monday in September. No limitation to the terms.

#### *Second District.—York and Lancaster.*

In York, on the first Mondays in January, April, August, and November, to continue two weeks. Lancaster on the second Monday after the commencement of the courts in York.

***Third District.—Berks, Northampton and Lehigh.***

Berks, on the first Mondays in January, April, August, and November, two weeks. Northampton, second Mondays after the commencement of courts in Berks, two weeks. Lehigh, on the Mondays after the courts in Northampton, two weeks.

***Fourth District.—Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield.***

Huntingdon, on the second Mondays of January, April, August, and November. Mifflin, on the third Mondays of the same months. Centre, on the fourth Mondays of the same months. Clearfield, next Mondays following the courts in Centre.

***Fifth District.—Butler, Beaver and Alleghany.***

Butler, on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October. Beaver, on the second Mondays of January and April, and fourth Mondays of August and October. Alleghany, third Mondays in January and April, and first Mondays in August and November, without limitation in Alleghany.

***Sixth District.—Venango, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, and Warren.***

Erie, on first Mondays of August, November, February and May. Crawford, on first Monday after Erie. Mercer, on second Monday after Courts in Erie. Venango, on the third Monday after Erie. Warren, first Monday after Venango.

***Seventh District.—Montgomery and Bucks.***

Montgomery, on the third Mondays in August, November and January, and second Monday in April. Bucks, fourth Monday in April, and second Monday in September, December, and February.

***Eighth District.—Columbia, Northumberland, Lycoming, and Union.***

Columbia, on the first Mondays of January, April, August, and November. Northumberland, second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Columbia. Lycoming, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Northumberland. Union, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Lycoming.

***Ninth District.—Perry, Cumberland and Adams.***



Perry, on the first Monday in January, April, August and November. Cumberland, on the second Mondays of the same months, two weeks. Adams, on the fourth Mondays of the same months, two weeks.

*Tenth District.—Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana and Cambria.*

Westmoreland, on the Mondays preceding the courts in Somerset county. Armstrong, on the third Mondays in March, June, September and December. Indiana, on the Mondays following the courts in Armstrong. Cambria, on the Mondays following the courts in Indiana.

*Eleventh District.—Luzerne, Pike, and Wayne.*

Luzerne, on the first Mondays of January, April, August, and November, one week. Pike, on the Tuesday following the third Mondays of the same months, one week. Wayne, on the fourth Mondays of the same months, one week.

*Twelfth District.—Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin.*

Schuylkill, on the last Mondays of March, July, October, and December. Lebanon, on the first Monday after the courts in Schuylkill. Dauphin, on the third Monday in January, April, August, and November, two weeks.

*Thirteenth District.—Susquehanna, Bradford, and Tioga.*

Tioga, on the second Mondays of January, April, August, and November. Bradford, on the Mondays next after Tioga. Susquehanna, on the Mondays next after Bradford.

*Fourteenth District.—Fayette, Green and Washington.*

Fayette, on the first Mondays of January, March, and June, and fourth Monday in October, one week. Green, on the third Monday in March, June, and December, and second Monday in September. Washington, on the Mondays next following those of Green, excepting the term heretofore held in September, is to be held the first Monday in October.

*Fifteenth District.—Delaware and Chester.*

Delaware, on the third Mondays in January and

October, second Monday in April, and fourth Monday in July, two weeks. Chester, on the second Monday after the commencement of the courts in Delaware, two weeks.

*Sixteenth District.—Franklin, Bradford, and Somerset.*

Franklin, on the second Mondays of January, April, August, and November, two weeks. Bradford, on the fourth Mondays in January, April, August, and November, one week. Somerset, on the Mondays following those of Bradford, one week.

### DISTRICT COURTS.

District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia on the first Monday in March, June, September and December, to sit nine months in each year.

Lancaster, first Monday of February, second Monday of June, first Mondays of September and December.

Dauphin, on the third Mondays of February and December, fourth Monday in May, and the first Monday after the second Tuesday in October.

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Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, are held twice in each year for the City and County of Philadelphia, alternately, by the Judges of the Common Pleas, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. In the other Districts they are held by the Judges of the Common Pleas. Trials of civil causes in the Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, are had at adjourned Courts, held four times in the year as the Judges may appoint.

THE ORPHAN'S COURT of Philadelphia County, is held the third Friday in each month.

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*The MAYOR'S COURT for the city of Philadelphia.*

This Court holds four sessions a year—on the first Monday in September, and on the third Mondays in December, March, and June. The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen preside.

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